

REMARKS

Claims 1, 12, 25, 34 and 71-90 have been amended. No claims have been added or cancelled. Claims 1-90 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Double Patenting Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 1-90 under the judiciary created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-66 of co-pending Application No. 09/663,564. The instant application and the 09/663,564 application are both pending patent application, not issued patents. If and/or when this rejection becomes non-provisional, Applicants will consider filing a terminal disclaimer or present reasons traversing the rejection.

Section 101 Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 1-39 and 71-90 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Applicants traverse this rejection. However, in order to expedite prosecution, claims 1, 12, 25, 34 and 71-90 have been amended. Removal of the 35 U.S.C. § 101 rejection is respectfully requested.

Section 112, Second Paragraph, Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 12-24 and 78-84 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as indefinite. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. The Examiner states:

[I]t is unclear what the term, 'decompilation' notes. Is it meant to be the reverse process of compilation that is to recover the source code? Usually all software are copyrighted by the authors. Clarification is required.

The term “decompilation” is simply used as a label for the process to identify the process. The function of the decompilation process is clearly recited in the claim as “generating the first object from the data representation language representation of the first object, wherein the first object is an instance of a class in the computer programming language”. One of ordinary skill in the art would easily understand the scope (e.g. the metes and bounds) of claim 12.

Additionally, the Examiner’s comment that “[u]sually software [is] copyrighted by the authors” is completely irrelevant. Whether or not software is copyrighted has nothing to do with generating the first object from the data representation language representation of the first object, wherein the first object is an instance of a class in the computer programming language, as recited in Applicants’ claims.

Applicants’ respectfully request removal of the 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, rejection.

Section 102(e) Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 1-90 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Tuatini (U.S. Publication 2002/0035645). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Regarding claim 1, contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Tuatini fails to disclose a compilation process of a virtual machine converting a first computer programming language object into a data representation language representation of the first object; wherein the data representation language representation of the first object is configured for use in generating a copy of the first object.

Tuatini teaches an application framework for developing applications including action and view handlers. Tuatini’s action handlers implement business logic while view

handlers control the formatting of the results returned by the business logic. Tuatini's application framework receives service requests from client computers and invokes appropriate action handlers to service the requests. The view handlers format responses and send responses to the requesting clients. (see, Tuatini, Abstract and paragraph 43). However, Tuatini fails to teach a compilation process of a virtual machine converting a first object into a data representation language representation of the first object, wherein the data representation language representation of the first object is configured to use in generating a copy of the first object.

The Examiner cites paragraph [0079] of Tuatini and argues that Tuatini discloses that XML is convertible to and from JAVA objects. However, the cited passage describes generating JAVA objects to represent and manipulate the data in XML messages and regenerating the XML messages from the data in the JAVA objects. The XML data from request messages are not *representations of JAVA objects*. Instead, Tuatini's Java objects allow for the programmatic manipulation of the data from the XML messages. Tuatini teaches that request messages are read in and translated from a client format to an application format and that responses are translated into the client format and written out as XML messages (page 3, paragraph 0049-0050). Tuatini teaches how his deserialize method is passed an indication of the client format [of the message], the message to be translated, and an indication of the application format. Tuatini's system then "deserializes the message and returns the JAVA object *representing the message*" (emphasis added) and "performs any processing necessary to convert the message from the client format to the application format" (Tuatini, page 10, paragraph 0083-0084). Thus, any XML response message serialized from one of Tuatini's objects is not a data representation language *representation of a computer programming language object*, but instead is an XML response message in a client format different from the application format used by the object. There is no mention in Tuatini that a XML message regenerated from an object is a representation of the object. Instead, Tuatini's system converts messages between formats to enable communication across platforms and between new and legacy applications.

Furthermore, in Tuatini an XML response message in a client format converted from a JAVA object in an application format is not a data representation language representation of the JAVA object. Nor is it configured for use in generating a copy of the JAVA object. Tuatini teaches that the data in the XML message is in a different format from the data in the JAVA object and thus is not configured to use in generating a copy of the object. Tuatini does not teach a data representation language representation of a first computer programming language object wherein the data representation language representation is configured for use in generating a copy of the first object

Applicants assert that the section 102 rejection of claim 1 is not supported by the cited prior art because a rejection under section 102 requires that the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claims and also requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim. (M.P.E.P. § 2131). See also *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Applicants further note that the rejection is improper because the Examiner has not shown that Tuatini qualifies as a prior art reference. The Examiner has the burden of proof to produce the factual basis for the rejection. *In re Warner*, 154 USPQ 173, 177 (C.C.P.A. 1967), *cert. denied*, 389 U.S. 1057 (1968). Since the Examiner has not proven that Tuatini qualifies as a prior art reference, the Examiner has not met this burden of proof and the rejection is improper. More specifically, the Tuatini patent was filed on December 28, 2000, after Applicants' filing date of September 15, 2000. Tuatini does claim the benefit of a provisional application filed December 30, 1999. However, the December 30, 1999 filing date can only be used as Tuatini's prior art date for the subject matter that is common to both the Tuatini patent and the provisional application. Since it is common practice for a later filed utility application to include more or different subject matter than its earlier provisional application, it is unclear whether the material in Tuatini relied upon by the Examiner was actually present in Tuatini's provisional application. Therefore, the Examiner must prove that the subject matter on which the

Examiner is relying on to reject Applicants' claims is also present in Tuatini's provisional application. Until the Examiner has made this showing, the rejection is improper. *See, In re Wertheim*, 209 USPQ 554 (CCPA 1981).

Moreover, the Tuatini patent is not entitled to the December 30, 1999 date as a prior art date unless at least one claim of the Tuatini patent is supported (under 35 U.S.C. § 112) in the provisional application. Under 35 U.S.C. 119(e)(1), a patent is not entitled to its provisional application's filing date as a prior art date unless at least one claim of the published utility application is supported (per 35 U.S.C. § 112) in the provisional application. The rejection is improper unless the Examiner can show that Tuatini's published application has the necessary claim support in the provisional application to be entitled to the provisional application's filing date as its prior art date. *See also* M.P.E.P. § 2136.03(IV).

Thus, for at least the reasons given above, the rejection of claim 1 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Remarks similar to those above regarding claim 1 also apply to claims 25, 40, 62, 71 and 84.

In further regard to claim 25, Tuatini additionally fails to disclose generating a message in the data representation language, wherein the message includes the data representation language representation of a computer programming language object; sending the message to a second process; and the second process generating a copy of the computer programming language object from the data representation language representation of the object included in the message.

The Examiner again cites paragraphs 0079 and 0082 – 0084 of Tuatini. However, as discussed above regarding the rejection of claim 1, Tuatini fails to disclose a data representation language *representations* of computer programming language objects. Furthermore, the passage cited by the Examiner describes generating JAVA objects to represent and manipulate the data in XML messages and regenerating the XML messages

from the data in the JAVA objects. Nowhere does Tuatini disclose generating a copy of the computer programming language object from the data representation language representation of the object included in the message. Instead, Tuatini converts XML messages from a client format to an application format. In other words, the XML messages in Tuatini are not and do not include representations of computer programming language objects. Generating JAVA objects to represent and manipulate data in an XML message and regenerating the XML message from the JAVA object is not the same as, nor does it anticipate, generating a copy of a computer programming language object from a data representation language representation of the object.

Furthermore, Tuatini does not disclose generating a message in the data representation language, wherein the message includes the data representation language representation of the computer programming language object and sending the message to a second process. Instead, Tuatini teaches that the server receives a request message in XML from a client; translates the XML data from a client format into an application format using a JAVA object; generates results from the request; generates a response message in XML formatted according to the client format; and sends the response message back to the client (Tuatini, page 2, paragraph 0043 and page 3, paragraphs 0049-0050). The XML based request messages sent from clients to servers in Tuatini's system are request messages that do not include data representation language representations of the computer programming language objects. Just because Tuatini teaches creating a JAVA object from a translated XML request message does not mean that the request message was a representation of the object. In other words, rather than being representation of programming objects, Tuatini's XML request messages are simply requests for services.

Tuatini also fails to disclose the second process generating a copy of the computer programming language object from the data representation language representation of the object included in the message. Instead, as noted above, Tuatini only teaches generating JAVA objects that represent converted or translated versions of client request messages.

Tuatini does not teach that client send representations of computer programming language objects, but instead only teaches that client send requests for services.

For at least the reasons given above, the rejection of claim 25 is not supported by the prior art and its removal is respectfully requested. Remarks similar to those above regarding claim 25 also apply to claims 50, 62 and 84.

Regarding claim 12, contrary to the Examiner's contention Tuatini does not disclose a virtual machine receiving a data representation language representation of a first computer programming language object from a first process. Tuatini further fails to disclose a decompilation process of the virtual machine generating the first object from the data representation language representation of the first object. Applicants note that the previous Examiner in the Office Action of November 17, 2004 admitted that Tuatini did not anticipate Applicants' claim 12 and relied upon additional cited art.

The Examiner cites paragraphs 0079 and 0082 - 0084 of Tuatini and argues that Tuatini discloses a method for generating JAVA object from XML. However, Tuatini does not generate JAVA objects from data representation language representations of computer programming language objects. Instead, Tuatini teaches generating JAVA object "through which attributes of the [request] message can be retrieved" (Tuatini, paragraph 0049). As discussed above regarding the 102(e) rejection of claim 25, Tuatini's request message are not, nor do they include, data representation language *representations* of computer programming language objects. Instead, Tuatini's request messages are requests for services sent from clients to servers. When processing received request message, Tuatini's server may convert the request from a client format to an application format and generate a JAVA object to load and access the data in the request message.

Thus, in light of the above remarks, applicants assert that the rejection of claim 12 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 12 apply to claim 78.

Regarding claim 34, Tuatini fails to disclose a process receiving a message in a data representation language from a second process, wherein the message includes information representing a computer programming language object. The Examiner paragraphs 0079 and 0082 – 0084. However, as described above regarding claim 1, the cited passage does not describe information representing a computer programming language object. Instead, the Tuatini teaches generating JAVA objects to represent and manipulate the data in XML messages and regenerating the XML messages from the data in the JAVA objects. The data from Tuatini’s request messages do not include information representing a computer programming language object.

Tuatini further fails to disclose a virtual machine generating an object from information representing the object. As described above regarding claim 1, Tuatini fails to disclose the generating a computer programming language object from a *representation of that object*. Firstly, Tuatini teaches that JAVA objects are generated from translated XML request messages (paragraphs 0049-50 and 0081-0083), not from representations of computer programming language objects. Just because Tuatini teaches creating an object from a translated XML request message does not mean that the request message was a representation of the object. In other words, rather than being representation of programming objects, Tuatini’s XML request messages are simply requests for services. Generating JAVA objects to hold the data represented by the XML request messages does not constitute generating a computer programming language object from a data representation language representation of the object.

Thus, in light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 34 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks also apply to claim 50.

Applicants also assert that numerous ones of the dependent claims recite further distinctions over the cited art. However, since the rejection of the independent claims has been shown to be unsupported by the cited art, a further discussion of the dependent

claims is not necessary at this time. Applicants reserve the right to present additional arguments at a later date if necessary.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, and prompt notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If any extension of time (under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136) is necessary to prevent the above-referenced application from becoming abandoned, Applicants hereby petition for such an extension. If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5181-72000/RCK.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

- Return Receipt Postcard
- Petition for Extension of Time
- Notice of Change of Address
- Other:

Respectfully submitted,



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